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ANIMADVERSIONS
ON THE
Succeſſion
TO THE
CROWN of *ENGLAND*,
Conſider'd.

Publish'd by Captain D—— by. *K*

WITH
REMARKS

On a late Scandalous PAMPHLET, ſuppos'd to be
written by Mr. *TOLAND*, Entitled,
Limitations for the next Foreign Succeſſor, &c.

AS ALSO
Some Particular OBSERVATIONS on the Courts
of the Electoreſs *Dowager*, and the Preſent Elector
of *Hannover*, Occaſion'd by the *Reſolution* of Par
liament, lately made in their Favour.

Written by a Gentleman who has reſided ſome Years
at the ſaid COURTS.

London, Printed in the Year 1701, and are to be Sold by the
Bookſellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

ANIMADVERSIONS

ON THE

Succession

TO THE

CROWN OF ENGLAND



Printed by D. ...

The Reader is desir'd to mend the following Errata's with his Pen.

FOR Dalkeith's Dalkeith pag. 2 lin. 14. p. 2 l. 3 dele of. p. 2 l. 30:
r. forwarding. p. 3 l. 28. r. pour'd. p. 4 l. 11. r. startled. p. 4 l.
12. f. being r. might be. p. 5 l. 18. r. Powers. p. 8 l. 32. r. to their own
destructions. p. 12 l. 2. f. us.

Animadversions

ON THE

S U C C E S S I O N

TO THE

Crown of *England*, Consider'd, &c.

THE Gentleman who oblig'd his Countrymen
sometime since with the *True Born English-*
man, having thought it adviseable to relin-
quish the Diversions of Metre, for the entertain-
ments of Prose, and given himself the satisfaction
of endeavouring to put upon the Understanding of
a People, whose Original he had made such a mali-
cious search after in his Execrable Satyr; I could
not but give my self the trouble of enquiring into
the Features of this second Child of his Brain, in
order to know whether it was lick'd into a better
Shape, or retain'd the same Lineaments with the first.

The manner of its stealing into the World, its Clan-
destine appearance at the new Publication House in
St. Martin's Lane, and the Method made use of in dis-
persing it, are such convincing Proofs of its being
liable to publick Censure, and render it's Author so
suspicious of being call'd to an Account for it, that
we should wrong his Judgment, should we not take

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notice

notice of the Contents of those Papers which he seem'd to conclude, would fall under a strict Examination.

But it will not be amiss to make some Reflections upon the Design of the Pamphlet, before we comment on the Words of it, and to set our selves at work, in order to discover the Poyson that lies hid under the Disguise of Affection, which he pretends to shew for his Favourite Duke's Cause, and the Children he was so unhappily remov'd from in the Flower of his Age, by an unnatural and unjust Rebellion.

We are to observe, that the Present Earl of *Dalkeith's*, eldest Son of *James Scot*, the late Duke of *Monmouth*, attainted of High Treason, is married to the Daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rochester*, now Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and by the Honour of that Alliance related to a Family, from whence we have receiv'd the Best of Queens, whose Memory will be ever dear to us, and which has oblig'd us with the best of Princesses, now living the Presumptive Heiress of these three flourishing Kingdoms. But as the Father of the late Earl of *Clarendon*, lost the good Opinion of the People by contracting his Daughter to the late King, when Duke of *York*, so the way to do the Son a Diskindness, and alienate him from the Affections of those, who deservedly have an Esteem for Him, is to whisper about Jealousies of the Designs his Lordship had in forwarning such an Alliance, and foment Suspicion, that he who has had the Honour of seeing a Sisters Daughter Crown'd Queen of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, would not be backward in contributing his
best

best Endeavours to advance his own to the same Dignity.

These are the malicious Insinuations of a Party, who are envious at Consummate Worth, and have no relish for Perfections they cannot attain to, who repine at the Preferments of those that are in a just Esteem with their Princes, and detract from their Merit, whose Justice, Wisdom, and Integrity has given 'em an Encrease of Power, and obtain'd 'em Honours and Riches, as the Reward of their good Services.

Yet cannot these be capable of taking off from the Veneration, which the wisest of people have for the one, or the value which the Generality of Noble Persons, who are acquainted with him, have entertain'd for the other; and Captain D—by, may turn Publisher till he has no Chapman for either *Poetry* or *Prose*, before the Father-in-Law can abate of that steadiness of Temper, and continued Prudence which shines so conspicuous in all his Actions, or the Son be debauch'd from giving Ear to the best of Advisers, a *ROCHESTER*, a Councillor fit to teach Councillors Wisdom,

The Memory of his Parents Guilt is not yet departed from him, neither is the Blood of a Prince, so well belov'd by the Subjects of *England*, till he himself was the Instrument of having it taken from him so long since, pour out an Oblation for his disobedience, that it should be already swallow'd up in Forgetfulness; that he should be in Love with the Example, or surrender himself up to those Popular Allurements that occasion'd his Ruin.

But so much may suffice by way of Introduction; and it is but necessary, that after we have open'd the Cause, we should make an Enquiry into the *Merits* of it; and since we are arriv'd at the knowledge of his Intentions, we should take notice of the Management he makes use of to bring 'em to Perfection.

Our Author ingeniously owns in the first Page, That *he is no Son of a Prophet*, that is as much as to say, no Conjuror, which any one would conclude, at his being started at the Customary Revolutions among the Planets. The *Moon* probably being in an *Eclipse* on the day when the *Peace* was proclaim'd, but it no more follows from thence, that our *Peace* must have an unexpected Eclipse, than that Orb of Light with-held its Beams, and Skreen'd it self from us, on purpose that our Bonfires might shew the more glorious, and appear with a brighter Lustre on so solemn an Occasion. I am ready to conclude with him, that the Face of Affairs in *Spain* and *France* seems to look towards a War, and that we ought to be better secur'd from the apprehensions of its breaking out afresh, but not by those Methods he thinks to prescribe, which would add strength to its Fury, and encrease its Flames, were they never so much brought under.

As for the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, tho' the Loss of that Prince is irreparable, and Posterity can never furnish us with a Successor to the *English* Dominions, who is more capable of raising the Expectations of the People, or insinuating himself into the Affections of the Subject, yet we shall have no difficulty to find a Successor, if we put our selves to the

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the *Trouble* (as our Author calls it) of looking out for another. God be prais'd, the Protestant Line is not so thinn'd, but we may take our Choice by our Representatives, of a Numerous Race of Princes to fill the Throne; and tho' *Fate has made two Melancholy Infractions* in it, we have those Branches of the Regal Family yet in Being, that can equally secure us from *Roman Catholick* Pretenders with Her Majesty and his late Highness.

'Tis true, indeed, they are not so nearly Allied to the Crown, or have so immediate an Affinity to it, as that lamented young Prince; but if His Highness's Claim after his Mother was good, as the Great Wisdom of the Nation has allow'd it to be, if the Crown by Authority of Parliament excluded all Popish Pretenders; and Priority of Descent was laid aside for the sake of the Protestant Interest, the same Power who made no Opposition to the Establishment in Favour of the Princess and her Issue, it's very probable, will acquiesce under a farther Provision to remedy the Default of it, and be as far from starting up their Pretensions to the Sovereignty at this Juncture, as they were from entering Protests against it, when first it was agreed unto, by the Three Estates of the Nation. For, if most of the *Roman Catholick* Princes in *Europe* enter'd into a League to stand by the Settlement then made, and join'd with us at a Time when Clamours against the *Revolution* were loud in several Courts, and the Glory of an Action that merits Immortality, was obscur'd with the odious Name of Rebellion and Usurpation in a Neighbouring Kingdom; How can it be suppos'd they should contradict what they then gave their Assent to, at
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this time of day, when the only Formidable Prince then in *Europe* that oppos'd the Confederacy, has acknowledg'd the Legality of it, and the late King, whom he had so many Obligations to, for the Loss of Three Kingdoms, is under no probability of living much longer.

I agree with him, that the *Scots* have an opportunity of dissenting from us, on account of a fresh Settlement, or rather a continuance of the old One; and may, if they please, surrender themselves up to the Government of another Person than we make choice of for our Head; But there is no man in his Wits, that will not conclude them out of their's, should they take such precipitate Measures. We are now their Security by Sea, and their Safety by Land; and tho' the Prudence of our Governors would not vindicate 'em in the Possession of other Peoples Rights, we are ready to stand by 'em in asserting their own. Trade, which was unknown to 'em before our Alliance with 'em, circulates tolerably well; Silver is somewhat familiar to 'em, and Gold is no longer look'd upon as an Absolute Stranger, notwithstanding their Disappointment at *Darien*; which is wholly to be attributed to the Correspondence we have kept with 'em since under the same Head, and the Commerce we have given 'em an insight into, in order to cement that Friendship that has been between the Two Nations ever since K. *James* the 1st's Accession to the Throne. In short, I have such an Opinion of the Wisdom of that Ancient Kingdom, that I persuade my self they'll rather consult their Profit, than ask Counsel of their Resentments, and tho' some Differences have lately fall'n out between us, take the same Measures with us, unless they are Possess'd with an Esteem for Poverty,

verty, and think nothing more delightful than Empty Pockets, and Oatcakes.

I was never for retrenching the Power and Authority of Parliaments, but since our Author would invest that Venerable Assembly with more than it has agreed to take, and seems to intimate, that a Kingdom which has been Hereditary so many Ages last past, is grown Elective by the Precedent our Senators were pleased to give, in declaring His present Majesty and the late Queen, Possess'd of the *English* Throne, after the Forfeiture of King *James* the Second; I cannot but take notice of the Misrepresentation he makes of that Glorious Resolution and Act, and the false Construction he puts upon their Debates, that had nothing but Equity and Justice to recommend 'em.

The late King at that Time, was as, if actually Dead; he had withdrawn himself from the Kingdoms whose Government was committed to his Care, had invaded our Rights and Liberties, and breaking in upon those Priviledges which were dearer to us than Life, almost unhing'd our Constitution, and by an Unparalell'd Male-Administration render'd himself incapable of sitting any longer at the Helm of Government, or giving direction for the Management of Publick Affairs. Where should they then look for a Successor, but in the Person of the next immediate Heir, the eldest Daughter of that Unfortunate Prince? And on whom could they fix their Eyes, but on their most Illustrious Protector, the Unconquerable Husband of that Princess of Blessed Memory, and the Son of a Daughter of *England*, the Lady *Mary* Sister to King *Charles* the 2d?

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The conspicuous Vertues of the first, the Birth-Right she had so immediate a Claim to, and the singular Affection the People of *England* had to a Lady of such prevailing Merits, put her instantly into the Possession of the Crown; And *Great Britain* had shewn an unheard-of Instance of Ingratitude, should the *Last*, who rescued her expiring Rights, and freed her from the Chains which were made ready to enslave her; have met with a less return than 3 Kingdoms for the Deliverance he next under God was the cause of, or received any meaner Recompence for the Dangers he had run for our sakes, than the Sovereignty of those Realms, whose Liberty he had so successfully Asserted.

Its to be granted, our Wise Representatives deviated something from the common Rules which had been before put in Practice, but here was an uncommon Act of Generosity to be rewarded; a Prince had done all that Fortitude, Compassion, or a tenderness of Nature could persuade the Soul of Man to, had ventur'd the loss of his own Repose, to restore that which we had lost, and tho' he had all that Humanity could enjoy in the Possession of the most Excellent of Princess's, and the Love of the most Affectionate of People, left even all these how Inestimable soever he reputed 'em to be, to Encounter Tempests at Sea, and worse than Tempests at Land, an Arbitrary Prince and a Poison'd People, who had swallow'd Maxims of an unjust Obedience, and were Envenom'd with Notions of Power, which they gave Consent should be stretch'd and lengthen'd out their own Destruction. The Winds seem'd to intimate to him, the difficulty of the Undertaking

dertaking, and with-held him from putting his Glorious Design in Execution for some time; The *Deep utter'd her Voice* to dissuade him from the Hazards he was going to run, yet the Cries of Nature prevail'd with him, and the Clamours of the Oppressed push'd him forward, and made him more than deserve that Authority which he is now intrusted with.

But our Author does not *think fit to Decide*, that is, he will not condescend at present, to inform us, *whether the Power of making and declaring Kings, and Successions, be vested in the Body of the People Collectively, or Representatively*: Wherefore I think my self obliged to inform him, that he is much in the wrong, to Affirm that *no Body doubts it was originally so*, that is, in the Body of the People Collectively. Since *Saul*, who was the first of Kings, was *Representatively Chosen* by the People of *Israel* in the Person of *Samuel*, who was their Judge and Ruler before him. It must be confess'd they were earnest for a King, but they never Murmur'd against God's Providence for the Son of *Kish*. Any Individual Person amongst the twelve Tribes had pleas'd 'em under that Denomination, and as soon as *Samuel* told 'em God had nam'd *Saul* to sit upon the Throne of *Israel*; they receiv'd him without demanding a Poll; or insisting upon one of their own Choice. Which is an Evidence, that Kings were not originally chosen by the Collective body of the People, but instituted and ordained by God, tho' the intermediate Assistance of his Holy Prophet.

What should next fall under our Consideration, is the Catalogue of those who are of the Blood Royal

of *England*; but as the Act of Settlement which was made at the Revolution, and that which is in Agitation now in Favour of the Dutchess Dowager of *Hannover*, have excluded those Families that are of the *Romish* Persuasion; And the Houses of *Savoy*, *Orleanse*, and *Conde*, have no Benefit of their Birth-right, nor Claim to the Succession; it will not be material to examine the Legality of their several Pretensions, because the Laws of the Land will not permit 'em to make any, to any manner of Effect. I should pass 'em by without any other notice. But since he is particular in relation to three Persons. (*viz.*) the Princess of *Savoy*, Grand-daughter to K. *Charles* the I. and the Prince of *Piedmont* her Son, with the Lady *Sophia*, Grand-daughter to K. *James* the I. and her Issue, and the Children of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, whom he without any grounds affirms to be *the only Legitimate Son to the late King Charles* the II. and who ought to have been nam'd first, could our Author make that appear, which he declares for Truth, I shall follow his footsteps so far as to trace him thro' these three Family's, and make an Enquiry into the Titles of every one distinctly, that I may be able to satisfy my self and others with the validity of their respective Claims, tho' 'tis visible he has no mind to part with his Prejudice in favour of him, whose Praises he has almost wholly employ'd his Pen about.

To begin therefore with the Dutchess of *Savoy*, she is the Daughter of a Princess of *England*, who in her Life did never do much Credit to the Blood she was deriv'd from, if we may believe her Character among the *French*, or the Discourse with which

which the *English* entertain themselves about her. She is married to a Prince, who breaths nothing but Persecution against those of the Reformed Religion, as the Poor *Vandois* have miserably Experienc'd, and now lives in a Country, where the Breach of Publick Treaties (witness her Husband's deserting the Confederates who supported him from Ruin) is accounted an Act of the highest Policy, provided it turn to the benefit of the Violator. In short, she's a *French* Branch engrafted into an *Italian* Stock, a Bigot to the Religion she has been unhappily brought up in, Impetuous in her Temper from the Air she draws in, where she resides; and we have had such a Melancholy knowledge of a *Trans-Alpinian* Constitution in the late Reign, that we have no great Encouragement to send beyond those Snowy Mountains for a Queen to Rule us, or a Prince to Enslave us, *more Sabaudiano*, i. e. by Fire and Faggot, and the most dreadful Persecutions.

It may be objected here, that the Parliament may tie up Hers and Her Childrens Hands by such wholesome and Provisional Laws; that the Sovereign cannot have it in his or her Power to do wrong to the Subject, or Usurp a Command over the Consciences or Purfes of the People committed to their Care. In Answer to this, any one that is conversant with Parliamentary Affairs must needs observe the multitude of wholesome Acts that have pass'd almost in every Reign; yet they have been able to set no Bounds to the Ambition of some Princes, and we have had instances of more than one Monarch in this last Century, who have strain'd the Royal Prerogative so far, as to break Coronation Oaths, trample upon

upon the Privileges they have sworn to maintain us in, and deny us the common Advantages we should have receiv'd as Protestants and *English* Subjects.

However, I find my self interrupted, and am told she's of the Blood Royal, and the next Successor by Birth to her Royal Highness of *Denmark* and the Issue of his present Majesty, and the Mischief she possibly may do, cannot obstruct the Right she has to ascend the *English* Throne; tho' it may lawfully make her lose it after Her Accession to it. But since it is our Business to prevent what may be, as well as remedy what is, the Duty we owe to our selves supersedes what is owing to another, and the Laws of Self-preservation command, as well as those of the Nation, that in order to remove our Fears of being enslav'd, we should keep the Persons we are apprehensive of at distance, *i.e.* not admit 'em into the Succession, and incapacitate 'em from doing us any Harm, since it is not in the Power of Argument to deny, that if we have Authority to depose Kings for Male-Administration, as every one but Passive Obedience Men will allow, we are invested with a Right to keep off those from the Succession by our Representatives, that give us violent Presumptions they shall prove Enemies to the Nations Quiet, and encroach on the Consciences of those that are to be govern'd by 'em.

As for Obligations to restrain 'em from such unlawful Practices, what can be more binding than the Coronation-Oath? Yet Fatal Experience has given us to understand there have been Princes, who have eluded the Design of it, and found Evasions to justify the Breach of its Chiefest Articles. Sovereigns of *England* have large Revenues, and have where-

wherewithal to make the strictest Patriot, fashion his Conscience according to his Prince's Will, and mould 'em into what Shape they please; and it may possibly be, should his present Majesty and the Princess die without Issue, that we should not have a Prince (as God be thank'd we are now happy under) that would scorn to make such Offers, and a Parliament like this, that disdains to give their Acceptance of them. Those who write themselves Catholicks are such Lovers of Authority, and have such a value for Superstition, that they will spare nothing for the encrease of either; and we owe all imaginable Gratitude to those who are now providing for the publick Security; for the Provision they are making against the restless Attempts of the Enemy's of our Religion, and all that is of any value to us, by a timely continuance of the Right of Succession to the Protestant Line.

The same Reasons that exclude the Mother, may be made use of for the Exclusion of the Son; and tho' the Prince of *Piedmont* is an Infant, not much above three Years old, and consequently might be brought up in the Principles of the *Reformed Church*, not having as yet imbib'd any Tincture of Popery, or been tainted with the Stubborn Errors of a Church that is Tenacious of her Falsities, and by way of Contradiction, persevere's in her Abominations; yet it is not probable that the Duke, who is under such a perfect Subjection to the *See of Rome*, or the Dutchess, who has suck'd in an Aversion for the Protestant Religion from her Cradle, will give their Consent that His Highness shall be Bred a Protestant, and sent over into *England* for that Purpose, when

the Prospect of his Succession is at such a distance, and his expected Promotion so uncertain, from the likelihood of the Princesses's yet having a Child, and the Possibility of His Majesty's being persuaded to marry.

A Concession like this in the Parents, might in all Probability deprive the Son, even of the Advantage of his Birth, and the Right he has to succeed in the Dominions of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, since 'tis next to a certainty from the Constitutions of the Royal Persons that are to precede Him in the possession of the Throne, that he will have time enough to be confirm'd in the Protestant Faith before their Decease; and 'tis far from being unlikely that His Majesty and the Princess should leave Heirs of their Body's behind 'em, which will frustrate the Intent of his Education, and hinder Him from being receiv'd in His Native Country, who are so jealous of the Increase of what they call Heresy, that nothing can be look'd upon as a greater Encroachment on the Liberty's of the Subject, than the Admission of a Prince to the Government, whose Principles of Religion are different from theirs.

And here it will not be foreign to the purpose to observe, that if *Roman Catholick* Estates are allow'd by Custom, the Consent of *Europe*, and the Laws of their respective Nations and Principalities, to debar any Prince, how near Ally'd soever to the Government, from taking Possession of it without a previous Oath to be of the same Communion with the Church establish'd in the said Nations or Principalities: There is no question to be made, but those of the Reform'd Religion have the same Liberty of refusing

refusing such Successors, tho' the next in Blood, whose Opinions in Matters of Faith are not consonant to their's:

The next Princess of the Blood our Author is particular in the Notice of, is one that highly deserves it; a Lady that has drawn the Eyes and Admiration of all *Europe* upon her, for her Exemplary Life and Conversation; Her princely Deportment, and Her Christian Behaviour. The Blood of Two powerful Monarchs, *James* the First of *England*, and the King of *Bohemia*, Ennoble Her Veins, and render Her posterity not inferior to the most Illustrious. Her Court looks more like a place set apart for the Service of God, than a Mansion for Princes; and Her Domesticks have the Approbation of a Congregation of the Religious, rather than a Retinue that belong to Pallaces, or usually attend the Resort of the Great.

In short, as She is related to most of the Royal Family's in *Europe*, so Nature has given the World a Collection of their Vertues, by furnishing Her with such inestimable Perfection, as Her Highness is the happy possessor of. Greatness displays it self in Her without Pride, and Humility without Affectation or Hypocrisy. The Magnificence of Royalty is seen within Her Walls, without the Vanity that attends it; and Her Court resembles the Habitations of the Mighty in every thing that belongs to the Great and Noble, but in the Vices of their Courtiers.

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But since this most Excellent among Women *must die like Man, and fall like one of the Princes*; since the unalterable Decrees of Fate, and that Eternal Being which is stil'd the most *Antient of Days*, has in all probability so ordain'd it, that this inestimable Princess, shall not in Person sit on the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors, and have no other Benefit in this Life from the Noble Resolutions of an *English* Parliament lately made in Her favour, than the Satisfaction of seeing Her Vertues rewarded in the Advancement of Her Posterity, and the Promotion of those who are the lively Copy's of Her Original Excellencies: It will not be improper to take a view of Her posterity, and antedate the Blessings we may one day receive from their Administration, and entertain our selves with some knowledge of that Happiness, which our Posterity seems unavoidably like to have the full Enjoyment of.

George Lewis the present Elector of *Hannover*, and his Two Princely Sons, *George Augustus* and *William Ernest*, are the next in Succession to the Lady *Sophia*, beforemention'd; The first of which being married to the only Daughter of the Duke of *Zell*, is Heir apparent to a large Tract of Dominions in *Germany*, under the Government of the said Duke; and by the intended Union of the Two Dutchies of *Zell* and *Hannover*, will in all appearance, be look'd upon as one of the most formidable Princes in the whole Empire, and very little inferior in Extent of Territories, and number of His Forces to the King of *Prussia*. His vertues have made him the Envy of several contending Princes, and amongst the rest, the King of *France*, who is in the Zenith of his Glory; yet

yet apprehensive of having his Fame obscur'd by the Interposition of His; His valour is above the reach of our Expression, witness His Bravery in several Campaigns in *Germany* and *Flanders*; and His Conduct is too Great a Theme for the best of Panegyrists; an instance of which may be found in the glorious Relief he brought to the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, not long since; and the Peace he forc'd the King of *Denmark* to make, at a time when his Troops were victorious, and there was but one Town remaining in his Enemy's hands. His pious Obedience to his Mother now living, furnishes every one that has made a Visit to his Court with Commendations; and his Paternal Affection to his Children, who are reciprocal in their Obedience to Him, is the Discourse of all that know Him. His Kindness to his Two Brothers is of such an Exemplary Nature, and the part he takes in his Sisters Promotion to the Crown of *Prussia*, so sincere and hearty, that whoever does not take Notice of it, must go without the Name of a Person of Observation.

To conclude, whatever is Praise worthy is to be found in this Illustrious Family; and if Justice can persuade us to be in love with it, or Mercy is endow'd with that Attraction of Charms as to draw the Veneration of Noble Souls after it; if Humility in the highest Condition of Life, and a greatness and equality of Mind under every Vicissitude of Fortune can affect us with a suitable regard; if a Providential Care for the good of their Subjects, and an earnest desire for the Prosperity of the People committed to their Charge can provoke our Admiration; What

can we not expect from the Succession of such a Race of Heroes? And what Blessing can we justly despair of, even tho' the Princess of *Denmark* should, to our inconsolable Grief, die Childless, and his present Majesty, whose Life those of his Subjects are wrapt up in, should unfortunately leave us without Issue?

To descend from a lawful Successor, a Prince, who is call'd to the Throne by Vote of Parliament, by the Ties of Blood, and the Obligations of Merit; to a Gentleman, who has no manner of Title to the Crown, or any Grounds to fix the Pretensions on, which are hammer'd out for him, is very much against my Temper, and does violence to my Inclination; but since our Author has, after his Commendatory Ballad on King *William*, in his *True Born Englishman*, thought fit to descant upon the Right and Title of the late Unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth* to the Throne his present Majesty so Worthily fills, I cannot but be oblig'd to lay open the Injustice of that Title, which is audaciously offer'd, since exclusive of His Majesty's and the late Queen's, if it were just, notwithstanding the subter refuge he has provided himself with, to escape from Censure, viz. *That if an Heir is once admitted into Possession, and a Coronation has pass'd, which is the Seal of the Contract, Nothing but Male-Administration, Death, or Defection can dissolve the People's Allegiance.*

A Maxim which if, it holds true, destroys the Right which the said Duke had to undertake his *glorious Design*, and rise up in Arms (respect to his Family, makes me not say *Rebellion*) against a King actually in *Possession* of the Government of the Three Kingdoms, *Crown'd and Sworn*, who had not reign'd long

long enough to put his Arbitrary Notions in *Practice*, and who was then *Living*, and had not *deserted* the People, the Preservation of whom he had been entrusted with. But where Prejudice prevails, there is little to do with Connection; and when Principles are poyson'd, the People so distemper'd, exchange Sense for any thing that looks like a School Distinction, and vent Contradictions and downright Falsities, for undeniable Propositions, and irrefragable Truths.

I am ready to acknowledge with him that the late Duke of *Monmouth* was a Gentleman of extraordinary Personal Beauty and Courage, and was Master of Engagements enough before his Relyance on the Counsels of Ill Advisers, to attract the Love and Esteem of the *English* Nation; but how Comeliness of Body, or Bravery of Soul, could entitle him to the Possession of a Throne, or give him Credentials to make us believe him to be the Legitimate Issue of King *Charles* the Second, I must own my self at a Loss, even so much as to imagine.

Neither is it possible, I can be brought over to side with the Opinion, that he fell at last in the same Laudable Undertaking, which His present Majesty perform'd afterwards with such happy Success. Since the late King at that time was but just possess'd of the Throne, had the Love of His People, and had made no Insults upon their Privileges or fundamental Constitutions; whereas at the Time of the Revolution, all our Liberty's were given for lost, our Bishops had been imprison'd, our Colleges were peopled with *Romish* Inhabitants; and we had a Prince put upon us, whom the Queen was suppos'd to be deliver'd

liver'd of, contrary to the known Custom of the Land. Our Religion lay at stake, nay, our very Lives were in danger of being deliver'd up into the Hands of Men, whose very Mercy's are Cruel; and we had every thing to be apprehensive of from a Sort of People, who had debauch'd the Mind of His late Majesty, and had perswaded him to the Guilt of Actions, which the Souls of Princes should have in the uttermost Abhorrence; which makes the Case much different from the *Monmouthean* Invasion, and renders it infinitely more deserving of the Success that bore it Company.

The next thing which calls for our Consideration, is his finding Fault with the Parliament, after he had lessen'd the Actions of the King by the Comparison just now taken notice of. *Honesty and Courage*, are Qualities, which the Members of that Honourable Assembly are deservedly Celebrated for, but it seems he has the boldness to Reprimand 'em for the want of it, in not asking the *Question whether the said Natural Son's Birth was to be proved Legitimate or not?* Yet, he thinks, sufficient Amends are made afterwards for his indecency of Expression, in subjecting his Opinion to an *English* Parliament, which he reverently says we now Enjoy, at the same time that he takes the Liberty to put the same Question to them, which he audaciously Affirm'd they had not the *Honesty or Courage to ask*. As if they would condescend to Answer what they did not think fit to Enquire into, or Amuse themselves with Interrogatories about a Birth, which the Word of his Father, and the last Moments of his Mother, so manifestly Asserted to be Illgitimate.

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As our Author Arraign'd the Justice of the Nation in the last Paragraph, for not being *doubtful* in relation to the Birth of the Father, so he calls it to an Account in this, for Injustice done to the Sons: and Affirms, since the Blood of some of his *Adherents and Familiars* (as he calls 'em) *has been Restored by Parliament, and their Attainder taken off*, that it would be a piece of Gratitude to the Memory of the Deceased, to do the same to his Issue. When if he would have given himself leave to reflect and examine into the Practice of the several Partys he seems to hint at, he would soon have found the difference in their Crimes, and would have Agreed, with me, that there ought to be a difference in their Punishments.

If he means, by the Persons *whose Attainders have been taken off* since the Revolution, the late Lord *Russel*, Colonel *Sydney*, Mr. *Cornish*, &c. who were brought to the Place of Execution, like Sheep to the Slaughter, and suffered the Pains of Death under an unjust Sentence, he is Forreign to the Purpose, and has brought an Argument against himself: or if he would have us suppose several Ignorant People that took Arms with him in the *West*, were equally Guilty of the same Crime with him, he destroys the very Cause he stands up for such a Champion of. For it is one thing to rise in Rebellion against an Uncle, to contradict the Will of a Father, when dying, and Plot against him, when living, when he was satisfied of the Injustice of his Pretensions; and another, for poor Gentlemen who had been unhappily betray'd into false Suggestions of his Birth and Title,

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had a Notion of his Affection to the Church of *England*, at the same time as *Ferguson* was his Chaplain, and the contemptible Person of *Oats* was had in Esteem with him, to lose their Lives without the Formality of Justice, or a due Tryal which is Afforded to Malefactors, not Out-Law'd for Treason, by the Constitution of that Nation they were Born in.

But, tho' he has that want of Respect to the rest of King *Charles* His Natural Sons, as to call 'em downright *Bastards* in his *True-Born Englishman*, he enlarges upon his Veneration of *This*, and after he has, with as little Reason as a Man of any Brains can possibly be Master of, Affirm'd that all the Melancholy Prospect of the Destruction of this Nation would die, and the Houses of *Savoy* and *Orleance*, would quit their Pretensions to the Crown of *England* on the Advancement of his Son to the Throne, he falls in with an Argument which he lays all the stress imaginable on, and that is, *such a Succession, would preserve the present Union of Scotland*, which I cannot draw any manner of Inference from.

For, if the *Scotch* Nation had the same Sentiments with us, of the injustice of the late Duke of *Monmouth's* Invasion in the Punishment of one of the Ring-leaders of it in *Scotland*, the late Earl of *Argile*, they will scarce part with their Resentments against us for Matters of Trade, to fix his Son on the Throne, tho' the Kirk which the Father would infallibly have been a Friend to, had He Succeeded in his Attempts, has a great Party at present in that Kingdom.

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But grant, that People should have so little Foresight, as to fall off from their Antient Alliance with us, on account of another Successor, we have hitherto received so little Advantage from our Union with 'em, and such poor Sums have flow'd into the *English* Exchequer from their Contributions in War, or their Revenues in Peace, that we ought not to relinquish the Prospect of Benefit we shall have from a *Lunenburgh* Successor, because of such an Apprehension, as the Fear of so small a Loss which carries the Face of Gain in it. Since the Fat Champaign Country of *Hannover*, as much Excels the Lean Hungry Mountains of *Scotland*, as the Garden of *Eden* does the Northermost Parts of *Sweedland*.

I could pursue my Remarks on this diminutive Treatise much farther, but since I am Obliged by a Friend, to give him my Oppinion of another Pamphlet in Relation to the same Subject, and what remains unobserv'd, is nothing but a sort of Panegyrick, which seems to bear the Malice of Satyr in it, I shall only acquaint the Reader, that I agree with him in his last Paragraph, and believe from my Soul, that the *Author* thereof, is not known either to the Person or Family of the present Earl of *Dalkeith*, or any of his Relations or Dependants; For, if he had been, he would have paid a greater deference to his Merits, than have shewn himself an Enemy to the Posterity of the Father by publishing such an Infamous Pamphlet, in Order to make the Reader have the same Opinion of the Ambition of the Son.

RE-

REMARKS

ON A

PAMPHLET, Entituled,

Limitations

For the Next

FOREIGN SUCCESSOR, &c.

A Man need not much puzzle his Brains in search after the Author of this Piece of Iniquity, since the *Multitude*, which a Seditious sort of People Affirm can never lye, has Inscribed it to Mr. T——d, and the Common Report has given it out for Truth, that it's an Imp of his Production, and I have such a deference for their Opinion, that I shall have more Manners than to Dissent from it.

What confirms me in the Belief of the Truth of their Sentiments, is, that the drift of it tends to a Common-Wealth ; and the Design of it seems wholly to aim at what he is so great a Lover of, Democracy and Confusion ; tho' I have some reason to waver in such a Conclusion, because that worthy Gentleman is a Person of no mean Opinion of his
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own Parts, and seldom suffers any Person to talk Dogmatically, or prescribe Rules for Government but himself; which is quite another thing in this Case, where his Friend has the Privilege of Speaking, and our Talkative Gentleman does Penance in submitting himself to be an humble Auditor.

However, our Author has acted the *Prudent* Part, if He has not signaliz'd himself by too great a Shew of his *Honesty*, and as he cannot but be sensible that this last Performance is like to meet with the Fate of his other Malignancies; so he has provided himself against the Storm, and cunningly shifted off his own Opinion (which he knew would be censur'd for being Erronious) on his Friend, and by way of Exchange, taken upon himself to look one way, while he was rowing another, and make a Shew, as if he was wholly for Monarchical Government, when he was preaching up the Doctrine of *Harrington's OCEANA*.

But it will not be immaterial to come close to the Matter in Hand, and since the foregoing Sheets have already taken up more time than I have leisure to bestow, and are swell'd to a greater Bulk than Papers whose Authors expect 'em to be read, generally are of, 'tis altogether necessary to contract the Remarks I could otherwise make, and reduce 'em into a shorter Method for the Reader's sake and my own. I shall therefore purposely omit several Escapes our Author has made of lesser Moment, and wholly apply myself to the Survey of this Pernicious Conference, after the following manner:

And first, the word *Foreign*, which is joyn'd with *Successor* in the Title, points out the Design of the Papers that come after, and directs us to a piece of Gra-

itude of his, which is exprefly fhewn to His prefent Majesty in thefe words;

We must go to Scotland in queft of a King, then to Holland, next to Germany, and at laft, God knows whither. A piece of ill Manners, which the Excufe that comes after, and feemingly endeavours to make an Attonement, can never make Satisfaction for, notwithstanding *he design'd no Reflection upon His prefent Majesty.* He might likewise have spar'd his Compliment on the Memory of *K. James* the Firft, whose tender Regard for the Welfare and Peace of His Subjects, as well as his being Grandfon to a Daughter of King *Henry* the Seventh, might have claim'd a more Reverential Usage. And if he had a due Esteem for Parliamentary Resolutions, he would not find Fault with their Vote in Favour of the Family of *Hannover*, as to fpeak fo flightly of a Lady and her Children, who are Grand Children of a Princess of *England*; a Nearness of Blood but one Remove from His prefent Majesty, whom he has given fo courfe an Entertainment to in the foregoing Sentence.

But Mr. T——d has parted with his Understanding, out of Zeal for the Cause, whose defence he has taken in hand; and tho' he dare not fay, but King *William* is of the Blood Royal; He is very unwilling to draw off the Reader from his fide, by letting us know that the Dutcheß Dowager and Electoreß of *Hannover*, who is the next in Succeßion after the King and Princess, with the Heirs of their Body's, is a Daughter of *England*.

The Argument which he brings againft the Succeßion of this Excellent Lady to the Throne of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, provided She fhould outlive

live the King and Princess, is a downright Affront to the Heir Apparent of those 3 Crowns, and refutes it self without any other Objection. But as a Gentleman ought to be instructed in Politeness of Behaviour, as well as Learning, it may not be thought unadvisable to remind him of the Falseness of his Assertion, as well as furnish him with a due Notice of the Decorums of Speech that ought to be us'd in the Mention of such Illustrious Personages.

I believe with him, and go a great deal farther than a bare Belief, I heartily wish that the Deaths of our Sovereign Lord now living, and the Princess, may give her no Occasion of Ascending the Throne; but since it is possible this Lady may out-live them, however improbable it appears at Present from her Great Age, he might have taken Notice we have had Queens of *England*, whose Names are Illustrious in the *English* Annals, that have Govern'd without the Assistance of a Prince of *Orange*, and held the Reins of Empire with Equal Experience to the Greatest of Kings; or Queen *Elizabeth* and the late Queen, who had the Management of Affairs in her Husband's absence, would never have furnish'd such Matter for the Pens of Historians, or the Princess now living, whose Vertues are the Discourse of all *Europe*, and who is the next in Succession, would not have the Expectation of the Three Kingdoms fixt upon her.

After he has introduc'd a Notion, by way of Supposition, of the weakness of Female Government, in order to give us an ill Opinion of the Mother; he fall's upon something to give us a Dislike of the Sons, and the rest of Her Highness's Protestant Relations. And in searching for an Obstacle to hinder the Regal

gal Succession, he at last pitches upon their Religion, and that is *Lutheranism*. A sort of Worship, which (as those who are inclinable to none will have it) that Breath's *Persecution*, and abounds with *Ceremonies*; that ought not to be introduc'd into a Church, which has more than it can account for already.

He might have answer'd himself as to Innovations in Matters of Religion, from the Great Wisdom of the Nation, which has sufficiently provided against it, and been satisfied a Disciple of *Luther*, whom he upbraids with the Doctrine of *Persecution*, and without any manner of Ground loads with so Scandalous a Character, is much better than a Follower of *Socinus*; and tho' the Fears he would persuade us into from the Genius of that Family, were as certain as he would have us imagine 'em to be, the same Persons that have extirpated Popery, are averse to the Introduction of any Religion in a Prince but what is now by Law establish'd. Which is enough to dispel any Apprehension whatsoever, of his Electoral Highness's Endeavours to establish *Lutheranism*, or authorize any of the Ceremonies of a Church, which we so widely differ from in these Nations.

But our Author replies, we have those High Churchmen now in Being, who will not be backward to Assist him, let him but fall in with the Ceremonialists, and suffer them to Persecute as in former Reigns, meaning those deriv'd from the *Scotch* Line, and he may render himself full as Absolute as they. As for Persecutions in those Kings Times, I hold my self ignorant of the Knowledge of any from the Church of *England*, but if he searches into the History of his own Religion, which he calls *Ours*, and must be *Calvinism*, since he will

will have that of *Brandenburgh* to be the same ; there are some late Matters of Fact will acquaint him, that the *Scotch* Subjects have far excell'd the *Scotch* Kings ; and haters of Ceremonies have been more violent in Proceedings of that Nature, than the Lovers of 'em.

I should pass by his ridiculous Proposal of having the Electoral Family of *Hannover* excluded, unless He or She, who was admitted to the Throne of *England*, relinquish'd their *German* Dominions ; as also the Princes of the House of *Brandenburgh*, for fear of disobliging the *Dutch*, and giving Umbrage to their Neighbouring States ; but as it is unbecoming the Spirit of an *Englishman*, to repine at their Sovereign's Greatness, or murmur at the Extent of his Dominions ; so he has divested himself of one of the Principal virtues which belong to the Climate, by daring to offer so degenerate a Piece of Folly.

As if the Representatives of that Nation who Petition'd his present Majesty for his Acceptance of the Crown, tho' he had large Territories in *France* and *Germany*, was possess'd of vast Treasures and Revenues in *Holland*, and several other Parts of *Europe*, and sat at the Helm of Government over all the United Provinces, even at a Time when we had no such Laws in force for the Preservation of the Subject, as have been since obtain'd, should labour under the Apprehensions of being either enslav'd themselves, or have other Kingdoms be in danger of losing their Liberty's, from a Prince whose hands will be ty'd up from either rendring his *English* Subjects too Little, or the People he reigns over in *Germany* too Great.

I might here give my Opinion of his Discourse in relation to the *Scots*, and observe how he stands up for the *People* to give their Assent to a New Settlement, after he had spoken so opprobriously of their *Kings*; and give the Reader to understand how that a Person who could accuse *David* and *Solomon*, the best and wisest of *Kings* of Male-administration, is not to be wonder'd at for dealing contemptibly with K. *James I.* and his Issue; but the time would fail, should I be particular in every thing that occurs to my Notice of that Kind, and since every Period tends to one Centre (*viz.*) a Commonwealth; I shall only Remark,

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That we are Happy in a King and Princess, who, tho' *Queen Elizabeth* was not fond of seeing her Coffin, had rather have a Successor declar'd, than Confusion should make Havock of the State, and the People should actually see theirs; That we have every thing that's valuable in a Parliament, who are more Civil than the *Dutch*, in relation to the *Stadtholdership*; and have granted His Majesty's Request in appointing so Illustrious a Family, to dry the Tears that shall be shed for His, and his Royal Sister's Decease; and what gives an increase to the former Blessings, that we have a People, who, tho' they have but *two Lives in the Entail* as to the Succession now with em, and are Apprehensive of a War in less than *two Months*, are Masters of that Gratitude of Soul, that perspicuity of Thought, as to return their heartiest Acknowledgments to that August Assembly, which has not been forgetful of our *Future Security*, while it has been Intent on the Preservation of that which is *Present*,

F I N I S.